

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY

(Wednesday, March 2, 1955)

The Senate met at 10:30 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

The roll was called and the following Senators were present:

Aikin	Moore
Ashley	Owen
Bracewell	Parkhouse
Colson	Phillips
Corbin	Ratliff
Fly	Roberts
Hardeman	Rogers
Hazlewood	of Childress
Kazen	Rogers of Travis
Kelley	Secrest
Latimer	Shireman
Lock	Strauss
Martin	Weinert
McDonald	Willis
Moffett	

Absent—Excused

Fuller	Wagonseller
Lane	

A quorum was announced present.

Reverend W. H. Townsend, Chaplain, offered the invocation as follows:

Holy Father, we thank thee for the black as well as the blue sky; the rain as well as the sunshine; tears as well as the thrills of joy, for it is by these experiences that Christian character is grown and the spirit of Christ formed in us. Give healing to all our diseases; comfort in sorrow; and forgiveness for our sins. For Christ's sake. Amen.

On motion of Senator Aikin, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

Reports of Standing Committees

Senator Kazen submitted the following reports:

Austin, Texas
March 2, 1955

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence, to whom was referred S. B. No. 112, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the

Senate with the recommendation that it do pass as amended, and be printed.

KAZEN, Chairman

Austin, Texas
March 2, 1955

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence, to whom was referred S. B. No. 110, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass as amended, and be printed.

KAZEN, Chairman

Austin, Texas
March 2, 1955

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence, to whom was referred S. B. No. 111, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass as amended, and be printed.

KAZEN, Chairman

Austin, Texas
March 2, 1955

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence, to whom was referred S. B. No. 189, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass as amended, and be printed.

KAZEN, Chairman

Austin, Texas
March 2, 1955

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence, to whom was referred S. B. No. 92, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do not pass but Committee Substitute for S. B. 92 do pass, and be printed.

KAZEN, Chairman

C. S. S. B. No. 92 was read first time.

Senator Rogers of Travis submitted the following reports:

Austin, Texas,
March 2, 1955.

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Insurance, to whom was referred S. B. No. 213, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass, and be printed.

ROGERS of Travis, Chairman.

Austin, Texas,
March 2, 1955.

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Insurance, to whom was referred S. B. No. 180, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass, and be printed.

ROGERS of Travis, Chairman.

Austin, Texas,
March 2, 1955.

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: We your Committee on Insurance, to whom was referred H. B. No. 213, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass, and be printed.

ROGERS of Travis, Chairman.

Senate Bills on First Reading

The following Senate bills were introduced, read first time and referred to the committees indicated:

By Senator Colson:

S. B. No. 273, A bill to be entitled "An Act abolishing the Special Ninth Judicial District Court of Texas, composed of Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity Counties; providing for the creation of a permanent Judicial District Court to be known as the Second Ninth Judicial District Court of Texas, composed of Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity Counties; providing for the time and terms of holding Court in Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity Counties; providing for the appointment of a District Judge of the Second Ninth Judicial District Court by the Governor on the effective date of this Act who shall hold office

until the next general election or until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified; and providing for his compensation and making necessary appropriations; providing for the appointment of an official Court reporter of the newly created district and providing for his compensation; providing that the District Attorney of the Ninth Judicial District shall act as District Attorney of the Second Ninth Judicial District in the Counties of Montgomery, Polk and San Jacinto; providing that the District Attorney of the Twelfth Judicial District shall also act as District Attorney for the Second Ninth Judicial District in Trinity County; providing that the District Clerks of Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity Counties shall also act as District Clerks for the Second Ninth Judicial District in their respective counties; providing that the District Clerks in each of the counties covered by this Act shall transfer all criminal and civil cases from the Special Ninth Judicial District Court to the Second Ninth Judicial District Court on the effective date of this Act; providing that all processes and writs issued or served and recognizances, bonds and undertakings before this Act takes effect and made returnable to the Special Ninth Judicial District Court in the Counties of Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity shall be considered as returnable to the next succeeding term of Court in each of the counties in the Second Ninth Judicial District and legalizing same; and providing that all grand and petit juries drawn and selected under existing laws in Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity Counties shall be considered as lawfully drawn and selected for the next ensuing term of the Second Ninth Judicial District Court in their respective counties; providing for a severability clause; providing for a repealing clause; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Judicial Districts.

By Senator Fly:

S. B. No. 274, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Chapter III of the Texas Banking Code of 1943, Chapter 97, Acts of the 48th Legislature, Regular Session, 1943, said Chapter III codified as Article 342-301 to 342-313, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, by adding a new Article to provide a method whereby a national bank may

convert into a state bank, and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Banking.

By Senator Parkhouse:

S. B. No. 275, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Section 1, subdivision (1) and Sections 2 and 4 of Acts of the 49th Legislature, 1945, Chapter 293, at page 463, relating to protected Assignments of Accounts Receivable regardless of whether such accounts are in existence at the time notice of assignment is filed; defining "Account" or "Account Receivable"; providing for the form and filing of notices relating thereto; providing for the filing, cancellation, satisfaction, and release of such notice; and providing the duties and fees of the County Clerk in connection therewith; providing that the recording of such notices shall constitute constructive notice regardless of whether the contract out of which the accounts arose was in the contemplation of the assignor and assignee when the notice of assignment was executed; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Banking.

By Senator Ashley:

S. B. No. 276, A bill to be entitled "An Act amending Article 2324, Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, 1925, revising the fees which court reporters may charge for transcripts of evidence; repealing Article 2325, Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, 1925; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Civil Jurisprudence.

By Senator Bracewell:

S. B. No. 277, A bill to be entitled "An Act authorizing the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Daughters of the Republic to charge admission fees and to maintain and operate concession stands in all State property under the custody and control of such organizations; providing that money obtained from the admission fees and the operation of concessions shall be used for the maintenance and repair of the State property under the custody and control of such organizations; providing for a repealing clause; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on State Affairs.

By Senator Bracewell:

S. B. No. 278, A bill to be entitled "An Act making an appropriation to the State Board of Control to be used

in repairing and remodeling of the Old Land Office Building property placed under the custody and control of the Daughters of the Republic and the Daughters of the Confederacy, by the provisions of House Bill 831, Acts of the 35th Legislature, Regular Session, 1917, Chapter 208; providing that the money expended and contracts entered into for the repairs and remodeling of such property shall be by and under the direction of the State Board of Control; directing the State Board of Control to consult and obtain the advice of the Daughters of the Republic and Daughters of the Confederacy concerning the repairing and remodeling; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Finance.

By Senator Hazlewood:

S. B. No. 279, A bill to be entitled "An Act amending the first paragraph of Section 3 of Article 6008 of the Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, 1925, as last amended by Chapter 91, Acts of the 47th Legislature, Regular Session, by providing that the term 'waste' as therein defined shall include economic waste, and amending Section 3 of said Article 6008 by adding a new subsection thereto to be known as subsection (n) providing that the failure of the owners of the working interest in any gas well to permit the owner of the royalty or other minority interest owner to receive, free of cost, at the wellhead, his portion of the gas, or any part thereof that such owner desires to take at the wellhead for use as fuel for irrigation and agricultural purposes; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Oil, Gas and Conservation.

By Senator Hazlewood:

S. B. No. 280, A bill to be entitled "An Act relating to agriculture and the use of natural gas on the premises from which it is produced to pump to the surface water to be used for irrigation on such premises; declaring such use to be a preferred use; requiring producers of natural gas to furnish such gas for such uses upon request of the person or persons engaged in agricultural activities upon the premises from which the gas is produced; providing for payment for natural gas so used; providing for application to the Railroad Commission of Texas to determine the terms and conditions of such sales and uses; providing for promulgation of rules

by the Railroad Commission, and appeals therefrom; imposing liability for damage upon owner or operator of well or wells who fails to comply with any duty imposed by this Act; providing a saving or severability clause, declaring an emergency and providing an effective date."

To the Committee on Oil, Gas and Conservation.

By Senators Lock, McDonald and Moore:

S. B. No. 281, A bill to be entitled "An Act amending Chapter 412, Acts of the 53rd Legislature, 1953, so as to provide additional directors for annexed areas; so as to provide certain changes in the method of annexing territory containing exceptions with respect to petitions for annexation from the cities of Athens and Tyler; so as to provide certain changes in the method of tax and debt assumption by annexed areas; so as to remove certain restrictions and provide others on the location of the District's facilities; so as to provide the right to develop underground sources of water where feasible and necessary; so as to remove certain restrictions on the District's right of condemnation; so as to provide that the District may pledge the proceeds of water contracts, but that it shall not be obligated to construct facilities to any member city which fails to so contract; repealing conflicting laws to the extent of such conflicts; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Water Rights, Irrigation and Drainage.

Presentation of Guests

Senator Rogers of Travis, by unanimous consent, presented students of the Texas History Class of Summitt School of Travis County and the teacher W. C. Wade to the Members of the Senate.

Bill and Resolutions Signed

The President signed in the presence of the Senate after the captions had been read the following enrolled bill and resolutions:

H. B. No. 104, A bill to be entitled "An Act repealing Chapter 85, Acts, 1919, 36th Legislature, second called session, local and special laws, creating a more and efficient road system for Wichita County, Texas, and validating bonds voted by Wichita County for the purpose of construct-

ing and improving roads and bridges in said county and acquiring necessary rights-of-way therefor; and declaring an emergency."

H. C. R. No. 37, Extending congratulations to Major-General Benjamin D. Foulias.

S. C. R. No. 15, Requesting the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing an Article to the Constitution in lieu of Article V.

H. C. R. No. 33, Expressing appreciation to Houston Representatives and the city of Houston for Fat Stock Show courtesy.

H. C. R. No. 36, Recalling H. B. No. 151 from the Governor.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 24

Senator Parkhouse offered the following resolution:

S. C. R. No. 24, Requiring all state-supported colleges and universities to telecast certain football games.

Whereas, Thousands of Texans are unable to obtain tickets to football games played by state-supported colleges and universities due to the limited seating capacities of stadiums owned or used by these institutions; and

Whereas, These Texans now are deprived of the opportunity of witnessing these games; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of Texas, the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature concurring, That beginning on September 1, 1955, and thereafter, all state-supported colleges and universities be required to offer for telecasting all football games which are classified as "sold out in advance"—i.e., games for which all tickets have been sold 48 hours in advance of game time, and be it further

Resolved, That these state-supported colleges and universities offer exclusive telecast rights on these games to the highest bidder on a closed bid basis or allow telecasting without charge if no bids are submitted for telecast rights.

The resolution was read and was referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

Presentation of Guests

Senator Rogers of Childress, by unanimous consent, presented the

members of the basketball team of Bovina, Parmer County, and the sponsor Mr. C. Ratliff to the Members of the Senate.

Observance of Texas Independence Day

The President announced that pursuant to the provisions of S. R. No. 83 adopted by the Senate on Thursday, February 24, 1955, Senator Carlos Ashley had been designated to read the Declaration of Independence adopted by "The Great Convention" at Washington-on-the-Brazos on March 2, 1836.

Senator Ashley proceeded to the Reading Clerk's desk and read as follows:

When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty and property of the people from whom its legitimate powers are derived, and for the advancement of whose happiness it was instituted, and so far from being a guarantee for the enjoyment of their inestimable and inalienable rights, becomes an instrument in the hands of evil rules for their oppression; when the Federal Republican Constitution of their country, which they have sworn to support, no longer has a substantial existence, and the whole nature of their government has been forcibly changed without their consent, from a restricted Federative Republic, composed of sovereign states, to a consolidated central military despotism, in which every interest is disregarded but that of the army and the priesthood, both the eternal enemies of civil liberty, the ever-ready minions of power, and the usual instruments of tyrants; when, long after the spirit of the Constitution has departed, moderation is at length so far lost by those in power, that even the semblance of freedom is removed, and the forms themselves of the constitution discontinued; and so far from their petitions and remonstrances being regarded, the agents who bear them are thrown into dungeons and mercenary armies sent forth to force a new government upon them at the point of the bayonet; when, in consequence of such acts of malfeasance and abdication on the part of the government, anarchy prevails, and civil society is dissolved into its original elements in such a crisis, the first law of nature, the right of self-preservation, the inherent and inalienable right of the

people to appeal to first principles, and take their political affairs into their own hands in extreme cases, enjoins it as a right toward themselves, and a sacred obligation of their posterity, to abolish such government and create another in its stead, calculated to rescue them from impending dangers, and to secure their future welfare and happiness.

Nations, as well as individuals, are amenable for their acts to the public opinion of mankind. A statement of a part of our grievances is therefore submitted to an impartial world, in justification of the hazardous but unavoidable step now taken, of severing our political connection with the Mexican people, and assuming an independent attitude among the nations of the earth.

The Mexican Government, by its colonization laws, invited and induced the Anglo-American population of Texas to colonize its wilderness, under the pledged faith of a written Constitution, that they should continue to enjoy that constitutional liberty and republican government to which they had been habituated in the land of their birth, the United States of America. In this expectation they have been cruelly disappointed, inasmuch as the Mexican Nation has acquiesced in the late changes made in the government by Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who, having overturned the Constitution of his country, now offers us the cruel alternative, either to abandon our homes, acquired by so many privations, or submit to the most intolerable of all tyranny, the combined despotism of the sword and the priesthood.

It has sacrificed our welfare to the State of Coahuila, by which our interests have been continually depressed, through a jealous and impartial course of legislation, carried on at a far-distant seat of government, by a hostile majority, in an unknown tongue; and this, too, notwithstanding we have petitioned in the humblest terms for the establishment of a separate state government, and have, in accordance with the provisions of the National Constitution, presented to the General Congress, a Republican Constitution, which was without just cause, contemptuously rejected.

It incarcerated in a dungeon, for a long time, one of our citizens, for no other cause but a zealous endeavor to procure the acceptance of

our Constitution and the establishment of a state government.

It has failed and refused to secure, on a firm basis, the right of trial by jury, that palladium of civil liberty, and only safe guarantee for the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

It has failed to establish any public system of education, although possessed of almost boundless resources (the public domain), and although it is an axiom in political science that, unless a people are educated and enlightened, it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty, or the capacity for self-government.

It has suffered the military commandants stationed among us to exercise arbitrary acts of oppression and tyranny, thus trampling upon the most sacred rights of the citizen, and rendering the military superior to the civil power.

It has dissolved by force of arms the State Congress of Coahuila and Texas, and obliged our representatives to fly for their lives from the seat of government, thus depriving us of the fundamental political right of representation.

It has demanded the surrender of a number of our citizens, and ordered military detachments to seize and carry them into the interior for trial, in contempt of the civil authorities, and in defiance of the laws and the Constitution.

It has made piratical attacks upon our commerce by commissioning foreign desperados, and authorizing them to seize our vessels and convey the property of our citizens to far-distant ports for confiscation.

It denies us the right of worshipping the Almighty according to the dictates of our consciences, by the support of a national religion calculated to promote the temporal interests of its human functionaries rather than the glory of the true and living God.

It has demanded us to deliver up our arms, which are essential to our defense, the rightful property of freemen, and formidable only to tyrannical governments.

It has invaded our country, both by sea and by land, with intent to lay waste our territory, and drive us from our homes; and has now a large mercenary army advancing to carry on against us a war of extermination.

It has, through its emissaries, incited the merciless savage, with the tomahawk and scalping knife, to mas-

sacre the inhabitants of our defenseless frontiers.

It hath been, during the whole time of our connection with it, the contemptible sport and victim of successive military revolutions, and hath continually exhibited every characteristic of a weak, corrupt and tyrannical government.

These and other grievances were patiently borne by the people of Texas, until they reached that point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. We then took up arms in defense of the National Constitution. We appealed to our Mexican brethren for assistance. Our appeal has been made in vain; though months have elapsed, no sympathetic response has yet been heard from the interior. We are, therefore, forced to the melancholy conclusion that the Mexican people have acquiesced in the destruction of their liberty, and the substitution therefor of a military government—that they are unfit to be free, and incapable of self-government.

The necessity of self-preservation, therefore, now decrees our eternal political separation.

We, therefore, the delegates, with plenary powers of the people of Texas, in solemn convention assembled, appealing to a candid world for the necessities of our condition, do hereby resolve and declare that our political connection with the Mexican nation has forever ended, and that the people of Texas do now constitute a free, sovereign and independent Republic, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independent nations; and, conscious of the rectitude of our intentions, we fearlessly and confidently commit the issue to the decision of the Supreme Arbiter of the destinies of nations.

Richard Ellis, President
Charles B. Stewart
Thomas Barnett
James Collinsworth
Edwin Waller
Asa Brigham
John S. D. Byrom
Francisco Ruiz
Jose Antonio Navarro
Jessie B. Badgett
William D. Lacey
William Menifee
John Fisher
Mathew Caldwell
J. William Motley
Lorenzo de Zavala
Stephen H. Everitt

George W. Smyth
 Elijah Stapp
 Claiborne West
 William B. Scates
 M. B. Menard
 A. B. Hardin
 J. W. Bunton
 Thomas J. Gazley
 R. M. Coleman
 Sterling C. Robertson
 George C. Childress
 Bailey Hardeman
 Robert Potter
 Thomas Jefferson Rusk
 Charles S. Taylor
 John S. Roberts
 Robert Hamilton
 Collin McKinney
 Albert H. Latimer
 James Power
 Sam Houston
 David Thomas
 Edward Conrad
 Martin Parmer
 Edward O. LeGrand
 Stephen W. Blount
 James Gaines
 William Clark, Jr.
 Sydney O. Pennington
 William Carroll Crawford
 John Turner
 Benjamin B. Goodrich
 G. W. Barnett
 James G. Swisher
 Jesse Grimes
 S. Rhoads Fisher
 John W. Moore
 John W. Bower
 Samuel A. Maverick
 Sam P. Carson
 A. Briscoe
 James B. Woods

At the conclusion of the reading by Senator Ashley, Senator Moffett moved that the thanks and appreciation of the Senate be extended to Senator Ashley for his presentation to the Senate.

The motion prevailed.

(President Pro Tempore in the Chair)

Declaration of Independence Ordered Printed in the Journal

On motion of Senator Hardeman, and by unanimous consent, the Declaration of Independence, as read by Senator Ashley, was ordered printed in the Senate Journal of today.

Presentation of Gavel to Lieutenant Governor Ben Ramsey

The President Pro Tempore recognized Senator Hardeman and he

addressed the Senate relative to the heroes of Texas who founded the Republic of Texas, many of whom were from his native State of Tennessee. He paid tribute to General Andrew Jackson who had sent many of these heroes and founders of the Republic to Texas from Tennessee. At the conclusion of his address, Senator Hardeman presented a gavel given to him recently when he addressed a Joint Session of the General Assembly of Tennessee made of wood grown on the grounds of General Jackson's home "The Hermitage" to Lieutenant Governor Ben Ramsey and the Senate of Texas. The President Pro Tempore invited Lieutenant Governor Ramsey and Senator Hardeman to the President's Rostrum where the official presentation was made.

The President of the Senate accepted the gavel, expressing appreciation to Senator Hardeman for offering the resolution for the reading of the Declaration of Independence and to Senator Ashley for his presentation. He also expressed the indebtedness of the people of Texas to the people of Tennessee for the many native sons who have migrated to this State and contributed so much in formulating the history and legislation of this great State both past and present. Lieutenant Governor Ramsey paid a special tribute to Senator Hardeman who has been a most active participant in the Texas Legislature for more than fifteen years. (The full text of the addresses by Lieutenant Governor Ramsey and Senator Hardeman will be printed in the Journal at a later date.)

(President in the Chair)

Addresses Ordered Printed in the Journal

On motion of Senator Parkhouse, and by unanimous consent, the addresses of Lieutenant Governor Ramsey and Senator Hardeman were ordered printed in the Journal.

Minority Report on Senate Bill 76 Substituted for Majority Report

Senator Martin moved that the Minority Committee Report on S. B. No. 76 be substituted for the Majority Report and that S. B. No. 76 be printed.

The motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—18

Aikin	Moore
Ashley	Owen
Corbin	Roberts
Fly	Rogers
Hazlewood	of Childress
Kazen	Rogers of Travis
Latimer	Secrest
Martin	Strauss
McDonald	Willis
Moffett	

Nays—9

Bracewell	Phillips
Hardeman	Ratliff
Kelley	Shireman
Lock	Weinert
Parkhouse	

Absent

Colson

Absent—Excused

Fuller	Wagonseller
Lane	

Message from the House

Hall of the House of Representatives,
Austin, Texas,
March 2, 1955.

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that the House has passed the following:

S. B. No. 64, A bill to be entitled "An Act amending Sections 1, 3, and 4 of Chapter 302 of the Acts of the 52nd Legislature, 1951, as amended, to make the Act applicable to counties of five hundred thousand (500,000) or more population, and declaring an emergency." With amendment.

S. B. No. 192, A bill to be entitled "An Act constituting a local law for the maintenance of the public roads and highways in Montgomery County, authorizing the county to issue certificates of indebtedness for the purpose of acquiring right of way for designated state highways or federal highways when the acquisition of such right of way is approved by the State Highway Commission; requiring the levy of a tax to pay such certificates and the interest thereon; requiring such certificates to be approved by the Attorney General and registered by the Comptroller of Public Accounts and prescribing the effect thereof; en-

acting other provisions relating to the subject; and declaring an emergency."

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY HALLMAN,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Senate Resolution 96

Senator Ashley offered the following resolution:

Whereas, We are honored today to have in the gallery the Senior Government Class of Uvalde High School, accompanied by Mrs. Bertie Chinn and Mrs. L. L. Hutchings; and

Whereas, These students and guests are on an educational tour of the Capitol Building and the Capital City; and

Whereas, This fine class of young American citizens is here to observe and learn firsthand the workings of their State Government; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we officially recognize and welcome this class and commend them for their interest, and that a copy of this resolution, properly endorsed, bearing the official seal of the Senate, be mailed to them in recognition of their visit.

The resolution was read and was adopted.

Senator Ashley, by unanimous consent, presented the students and Mrs. Chinn and Mrs. Hutchings to the Members of the Senate.

Adjournment

On motion of Senator Weinert, the Senate at 11:52 o'clock a. m. adjourned until 10:30 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY

(Thursday, March 3, 1955)

The Senate met at 10:30 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

The roll was called and the following Senators were present:

Aikin	Latimer
Ashley	Lock
Bracewell	Martin
Colson	McDonald
Fly	Moffett
Hardeman	Moore
Hazlewood	Owen
Kazen	Parkhouse
Kelley	Ratliff